

parts of North America. He states that it is a very common weed in the islands. Lane's list includes *Erythræa centaurium*, Pers. It is possible, of course, that all three species have been introduced; but as only one occurs in the collections, it is probable that only that one exists in the islands.

HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.

Nama jamaicense, Linn.

Nama jamaicense, Linn., Sp. Pl., ed. 2, p. 327; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 477; Chapm., Fl. Southern U.S., p. 337.

BERMUDAS.—Indigenous? Roadsides, &c.—*Lane*; *Rein*; *Moseley*; *Lefroy*.

Florida; Texas; Mexico; West Indies.

BORAGINEÆ.

Tournefortia gnaphalodes, R. Br.

Tournefortia gnaphalodes, R. Br., Prodr. Fl. N. Holl., p. 496, *in nota*; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 483; Chapm., Fl. Southern U.S., p. 329.

Heliotropium gnaphalodes, Linn., Syst. Nat., ed. 10, ii. p. 913; Jacq., Sel. Stirp. Am., p. 25, t. 173, fig. 11.

BERMUDAS.—Indigenous. Common on the coast—*Lane*; *Rein*; *Moseley*; *Lefroy*.

Florida and throughout the West Indies, especially in maritime districts.

Tournefortia laurifolia, Vent., is in Jones's list, though without locality or other note.

Heliotropium curassavicum, Linn.

Heliotropium curassavicum, Linn., Sp. Pl., ed. 1, p. 130; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 486; Chapm., Fl. Southern U.S., p. 330.

BERMUDAS.—Indigenous? Salt marshes—*Lefroy*.

North Carolina to Patagonia; also common on the coasts of Australia, Southern Africa, and some of the Pacific Islands.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.

Ipomœa jamaicensis, G. Don.

Ipomœa jamaicensis, G. Don, Gen. Syst., iv. p. 278; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 473; Mart., Fl. Bras., vii. p. 225.

BERMUDAS.—Indigenous? Without locality—*Rein*.

Jamaica; Panama; Brazil.

Ipomœa acuminata, Rœm. et Schult.

Ipomœa acuminata, Rœm. et Schult., Syst. Veg., iv. p. 228; Griseb., Fl. Brit. W. Ind., p. 473.
Pharbitis acuminata, Choisy in DC. Prodr., ix. p. 342.

BERMUDAS.—Indigenous? Without locality—*Moseley*.

West Indies and Guatemala to Brazil.